

Davidson County Natality Report 2002



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Davidson County Natality Report 2002

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Selected Highlights: 2002 Natality for Davidson County

Births and Fertility Rates

In 2002, there were 8,778 births to Davidson County residents with a resulting fertility rate of 63.6 babies born per 1,000 females aged 15 – 44 years. The white fertility rate in 2002 was 61.0, compared to 64.6 for blacks, and 100.2 for females of other races. Females aged 15-19 had a fertility rate of 55.6, while the fertility rate for females aged 10-17 and 10-19 was 12.9 and 29.6 respectively.

Marital Status

In 2002, 40.7% of all live births were to unmarried mothers. Sixty-eight percent of black mothers, 28.8% of white mothers, and 31.6% of mothers of other races were not married at the time of delivery.

Risk Factors During Pregnancy

In 2002, 10.6% of women giving birth reported smoking during pregnancy. A higher percentage of women aged 15-19 (13.7%) smoked during pregnancy than the general population of pregnant women. A much higher percentage of white birth mothers reported smoking during pregnancy than did black or other race mothers. The respective percentages were 12.4%, 8.5%, and 2.4%. White mothers aged 15-19 had the highest percentage of smokers (20.7%), while the percentage of black teens who smoked during pregnancy was much smaller (5.6%). Less than 1% of all birth mothers reported alcohol consumption during pregnancy.

Prenatal Care

During the year 2002, 84.4% of women with live births started prenatal care during the first trimester of pregnancy. A larger percentage of white women (86.7%) received first trimester care than black women (80.9%), or women of other races (77.1%). Teen mothers aged 10-19 have the lowest proportion of early prenatal care initiation (71.9%). Among this age group, approximately the same proportion of white females (72.4%) and black females (72.7%) received prenatal care in the first trimester, compared to 50.0% for females of other races.

Infant Health Characteristics

During the year 2002, 9.6% of babies born in Davidson County were born prematurely (less than 37 weeks of gestation). When examined by race, 8.6% of white babies born that year were premature compared to 12.2% of black babies, and 7.9% of babies of other races. Similarly, 9.1% of all live births were low birth weight (less than 2,500 grams). Of those, 7.0% of white, 13.7% of blacks, and 8.8% of other races were born low birth weight.

Comparison with National Objectives

Davidson County misses the Healthy People 2010 targets for both the percent of women and teen women aged 10-19 entering prenatal care in the first trimester. Additionally, Davidson County falls short of the national objectives for both premature and low birth weight births.

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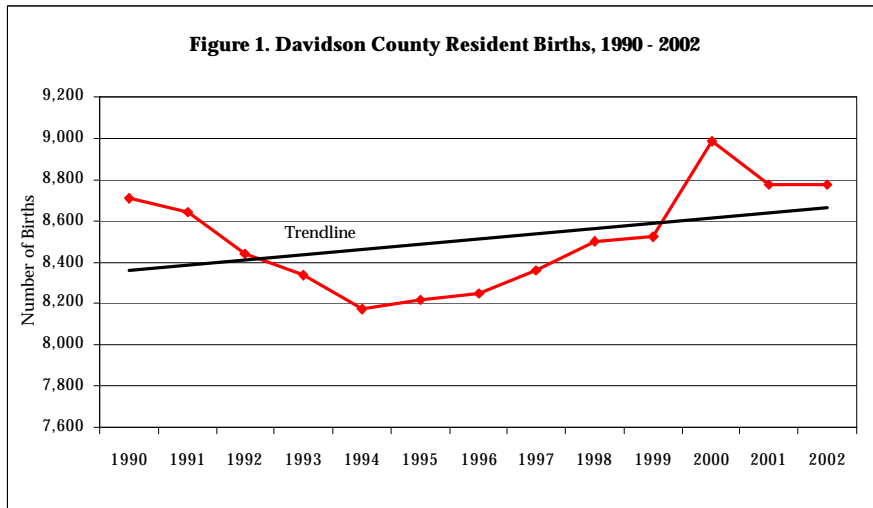
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Births

There were 8,778 births in Davidson County in 2002. This number represents a less than 1% increase over the previous year, but is 2% less than the number of births in 2000 (8,981). Figure 1 depicts the number of births in Davidson County since 1990. Clearly, the number of births declined between 1990 and 1994, with the number of births dropping an average of 1.6% each year. The number of births then increased from 1994 to 2000, followed by a subsequent drop in 2001.

The trend in number of births parallels that of the United States which saw decreasing births from 1990 to 1997 followed by gradual increases until the year 2000. In 2001 and 2002, the number of births again began to decrease slightly.¹



Fertility Rates

Fertility is defined as the birth rate of a community during a specific year. It measures the ratio between the number of live births in the community during a specified time period and the number of females of childbearing age in the population. It is important to note that fetal deaths and stillbirths are not counted as live births and are therefore, excluded from the calculation of fertility rates. The fertility rate is calculated by dividing the number of live births in a population by the number of women of childbearing age and multiplying the result by 1,000.²

The fertility rate of a population is believed to be influenced by a multitude of behavioral and biological factors, including exposure to contraception and intercourse, and other factors that impact pregnancy.³ The degree of fertility in a community is an important public health issue. Proper planning for future population growth ensures continuing access to public services and healthcare. On the other hand, uncontrolled growth can negatively impact economic and environmental health, thereby leading to negative effects on a population's physical health.⁴

Births to Females Aged 15-44

The general fertility rate for all races combined for 2002 was 63.6 babies born per 1,000 females aged 15 - 44.

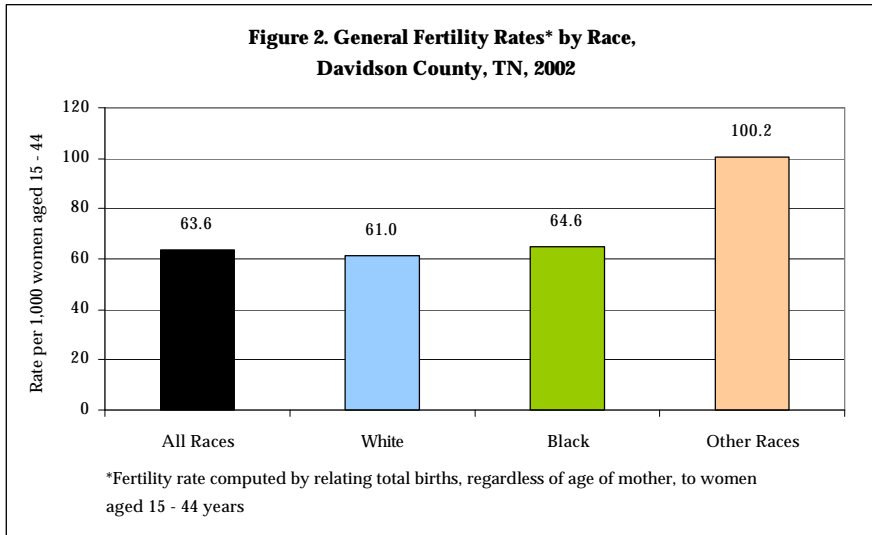
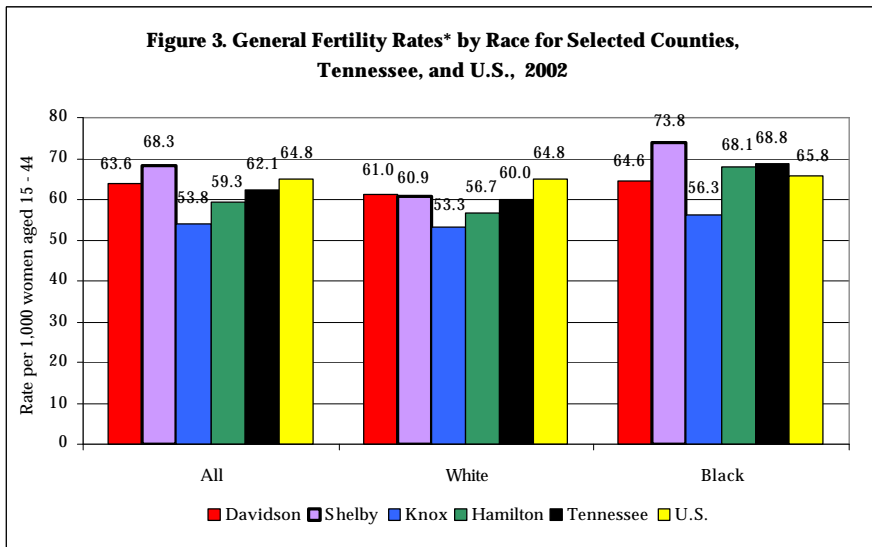


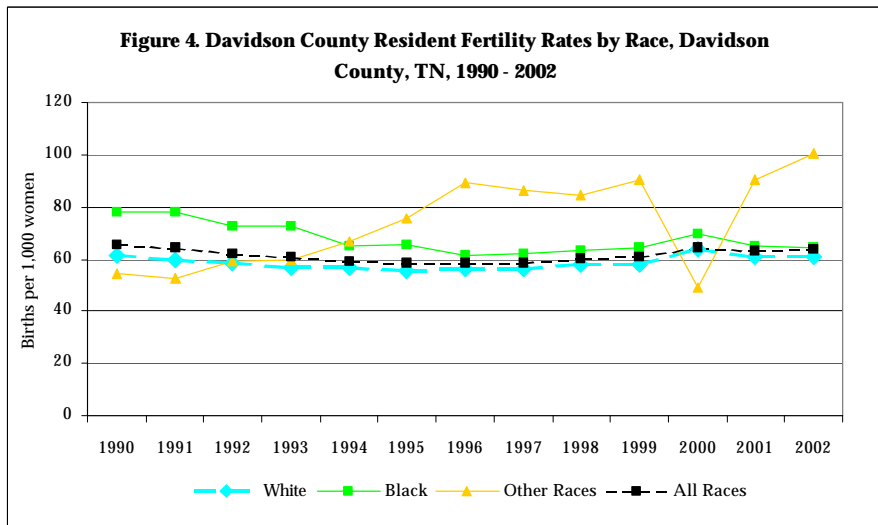
Figure 2 depicts fertility rates by race for the year 2002. Blacks had a slighter higher rate than whites or all races combined. Females of other races had a birth rate much higher than any of the previous categories; though the actual number of births was much lower (532 births).



Comparing Davidson County's fertility rates with that of three other metropolitan counties in Tennessee, namely Hamilton, Knox, and Shelby Counties, Tennessee, and the U.S. yielded some important observations (Figure 3). All rates discussed are per 1,000 females aged 15-44. The fertility rate in Davidson County (63.6) was higher than that of Hamilton County (59.3), Knox County (53.8), and Tennessee (62.1), but was lower than both the U.S. (64.8) and Shelby County (68.3). Knox County had the lowest fertility rate of 53.8 births per 1,000 females aged 15-44.

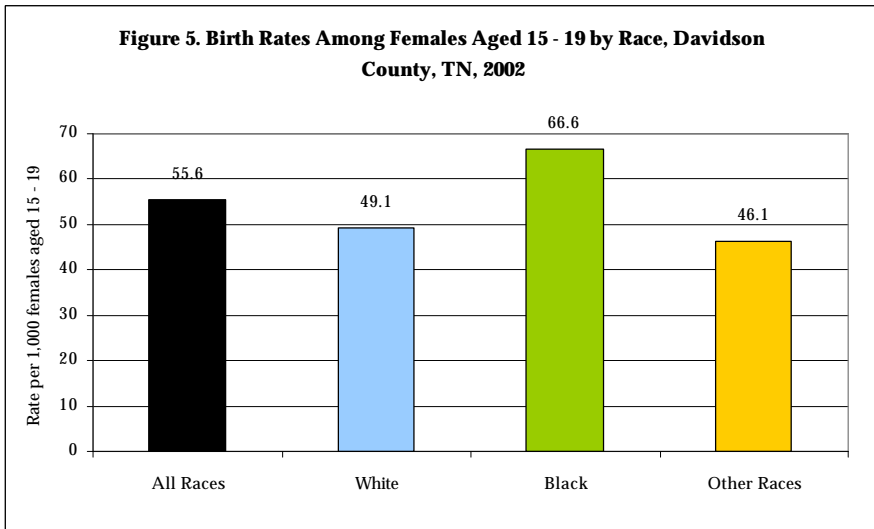
Examining the differences in fertility rates by race indicates that Knox County had the lowest fertility rate for whites (53.3). All the counties being compared, as well as Tennessee, had fertility rates for whites that were lower than the U.S. rate (64.8). A different picture emerged for blacks, however. Knox County had the lowest fertility rate (56.3). Davidson County had a fertility rate for blacks (64.6) that was lower than both the Tennessee rate (68.8) and the rate for the U.S. (65.8). Shelby County had the highest black fertility rate (73.8) of all the geographical areas compared.

Figure 4 depicts the fertility rate in Davidson County for 1990-2002, overall and grouped by race. On average, the birth rate in Davidson County varied only slightly throughout the past decade. The rates for blacks were consistently higher than the overall rate, while the rates for whites were consistently lower. Although the rate for women of other races appears to have both steep inclines and declines, this is most likely attributable to the effect of small numbers and unreliable fertility estimates.



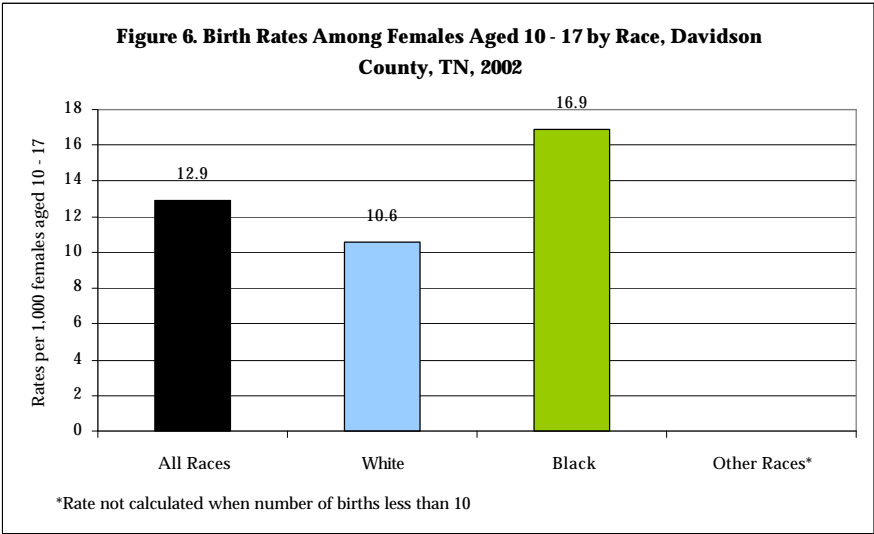
Births to Females Aged 15-19

In the year 2002, there were approximately 56 babies born for every 1,000 females aged 15-19 in Davidson County (Figure 5). There was a large difference between the number of births to white females aged 15-19 compared to black females of the same age for the year 2002. For white females, there were approximately 49 babies born per 1,000, compared to approximately 67 babies born to black females of the same age group. Those of other races experienced the lowest birth rate, with approximately 46 babies born per 1,000 females aged 15-19.



Births to Females Aged 10-17

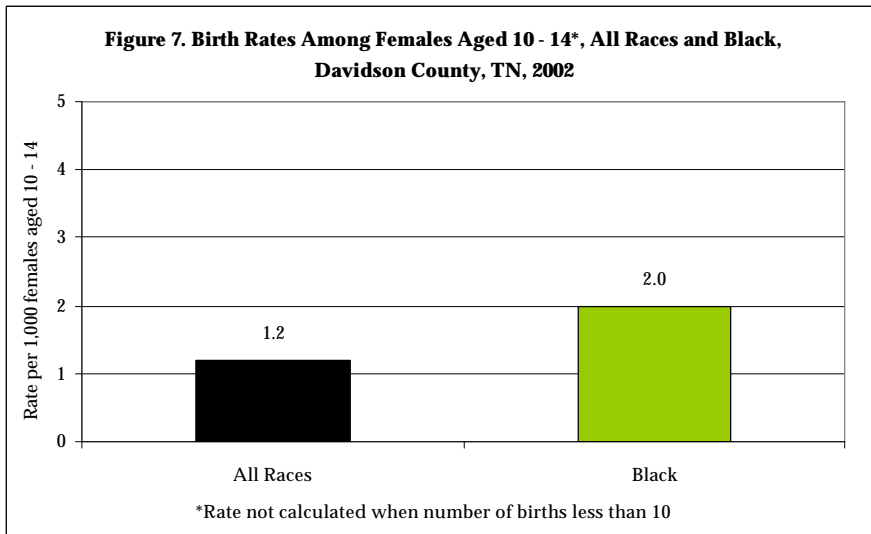
In the year 2002, there were approximately 13 babies born for every 1,000 females aged 10-17 in Davidson County (Figure 6). There was a large difference between the number of births to white females aged 10-17 compared to black females of the same age for the year 2002. For white females, there were approximately 11 babies born per 1,000, compared to approximately 17 babies per 1,000 born to black females of the same age group. Those of other races experienced the lowest birth rate with the number of births for this group being less than 10.



Births to Females Aged 10-14

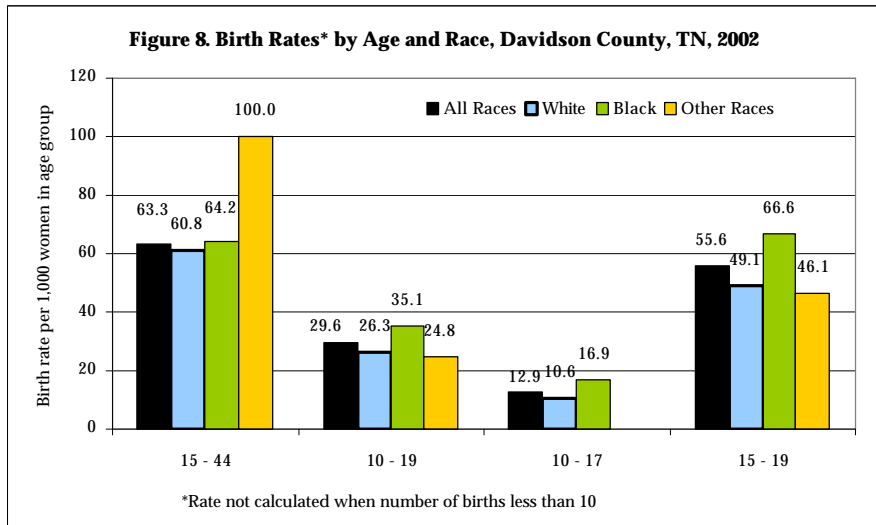
Although adolescent females aged 10-14 contribute relatively few births to the overall adolescent birth rate, the consequences of pregnancy for this age group are likely to be more severe than in older adolescent females.¹ A female in this age group is less developed cognitively and biologically than her older adolescent counterpart.⁵ In addition, a girl who becomes pregnant at this age is more likely to bear more children while still in her teens than older adolescent females.⁶

In Davidson County, there was approximately 1 baby born per 1,000 females aged 10-14 in the year 2002 (Figure 7). There were so few babies born to white females and females of other races in this age group that they are excluded from further analysis. Black females in this age range experienced a higher birth rate than the overall rate with 2 babies per 1,000 females aged 10-14. Both Davidson County and black rates were higher than the birth rate for females aged 10-14 in the United States (0.7).¹



Births to Females Aged 10-19

Examining adolescent births as an entire group yielded results similar to those noted previously. In Davidson County, there were nearly 30 births per 1,000 females aged 10-19 during the year 2002. This rate was not evenly distributed across the races, as is illustrated in Figure 8. Females of other races experienced the lowest birth rate with approximately 25 babies born per 1,000 females aged 10-19. Whites had a rate of approximately 26 per 1,000 females, and blacks had the greatest number of births yielding a rate of approximately 35 babies per 1,000 females aged 10-19.



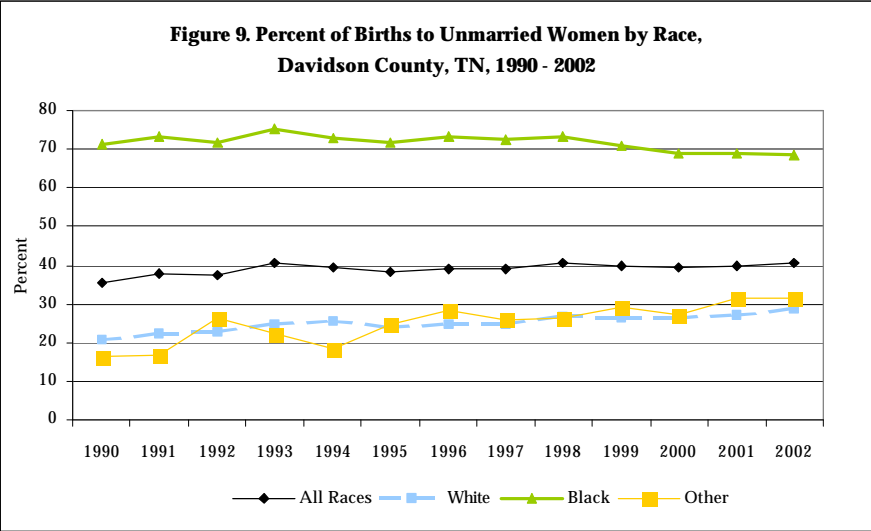
Births to Unmarried Females

Marital status has long been recognized as being associated with pregnancy outcome most likely because babies of unmarried mothers tend to be of a lower birth weight⁷ and at a higher risk of infant mortality than babies of married mothers.⁸ For example, unmarried females are less likely to obtain prenatal care in the first trimester of pregnancy than married females.⁹

It is important to note, however, that it is unlikely that legal married status causes any of the aforementioned outcomes. Marital status is most likely a surrogate marker for other unmeasurable social and economic risk factors.

In the year 2002, 40.7% of all live births were to unmarried mothers. (Refer to Table in appendix.) Black females had the highest percentage by far, with just over 68% of live births occurring to unmarried mothers. White females and females of other races had roughly the same percentage with 28.8% and 31.6% of live births occurring to unmarried women respectively.

Percentages of live births to unmarried females have been remarkably stable since 1990 (Figure 9). Black percentages of live births to unmarried females seem to be stable at approximately 70%, while percentages for Davidson County as a whole are approximately 40%. Percentages of live births to unmarried females for whites and females of other races have remained nearly equivalent.

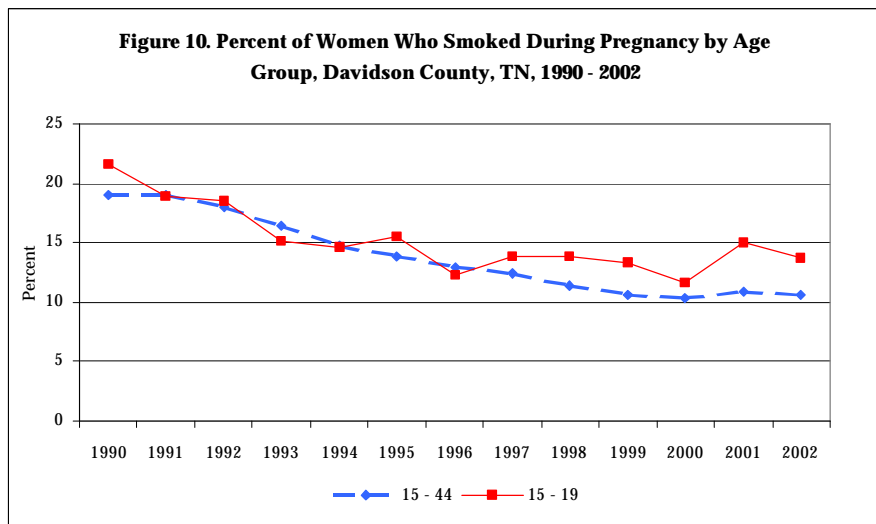


Risk Factors During Pregnancy

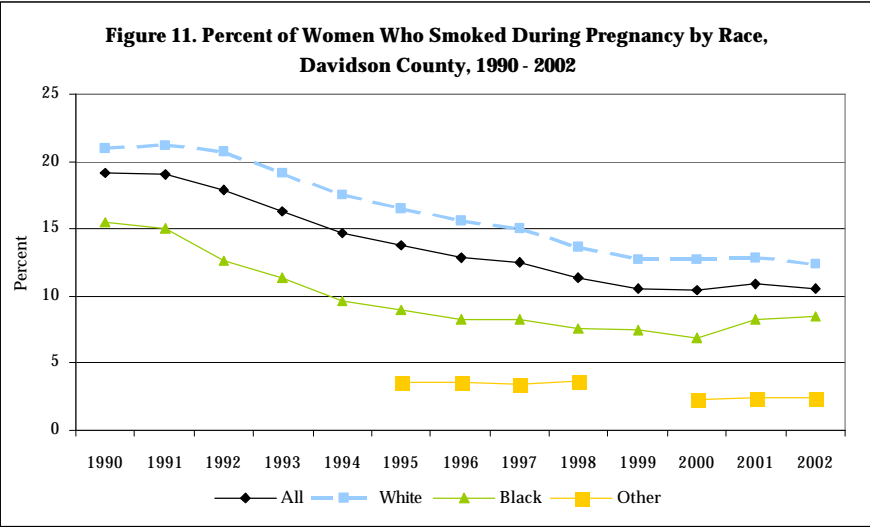
Tobacco Use During Pregnancy

Hospital representatives interview women who have given birth to obtain information required for the birth certificate. Among the questions asked are "Did you use tobacco during your pregnancy?" In 2002, 10.6% of women giving birth indicated they had smoked at some point during their pregnancy.

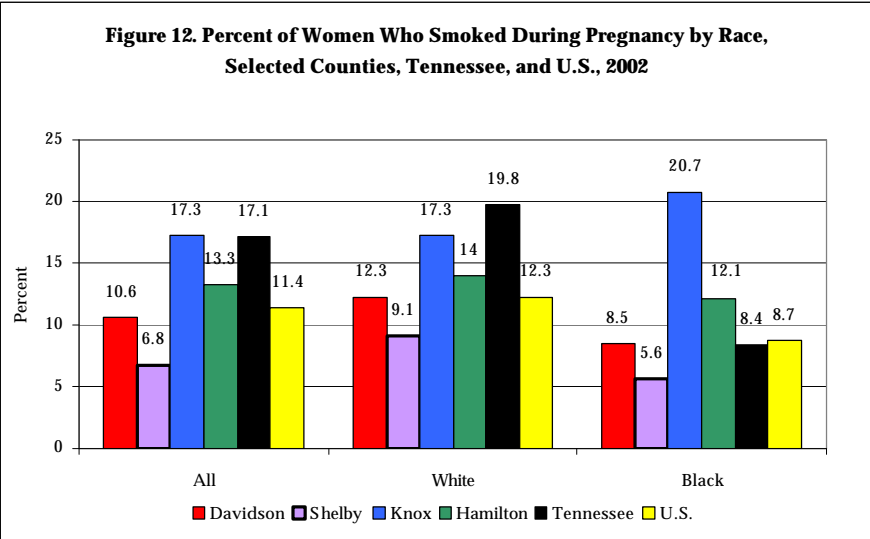
A higher percentage of women aged 15-19 (13.7%) smoked during pregnancy than the general population of pregnant women. As indicated in Figure 10, the prevalence of reported smoking during pregnancy has decreased since 1990. Despite this improvement, the percentage of women aged 15-19 that reported smoking during pregnancy has been consistently higher than the general population since 1997.



There was a marked difference in the percentage of women who smoked during pregnancy by race. A much higher percentage of white birth mothers indicated they smoked during pregnancy than did black or other race mothers. The respective percentages in 2002 were 12.4%, 8.5%, and 2.4%. White teens aged 15-19 had the highest percentage of smokers (20.7%) of all categories while the percentage of black teens who smoked during pregnancy was much smaller (5.6%). Percentages of smoking have been declining for whites and blacks during the 1990's (Figure 11). The number of smokers among birth mothers of other races was too small to calculate a stable rate.



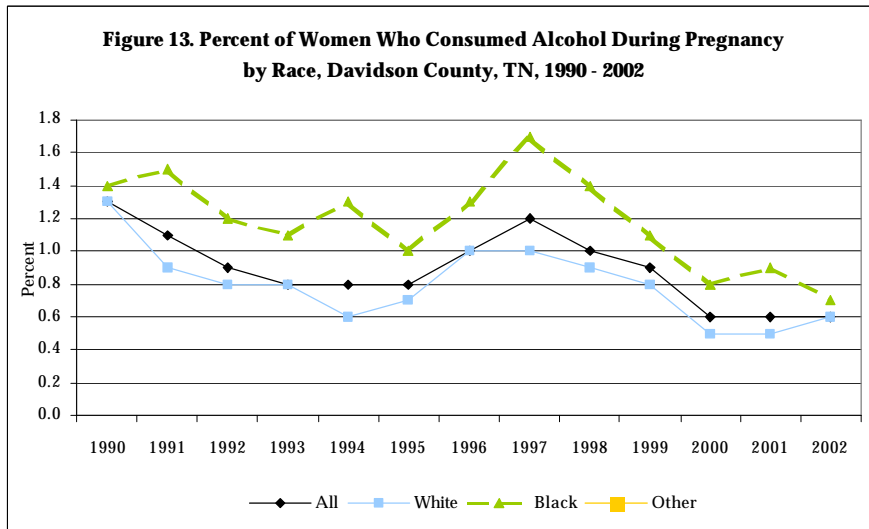
Comparing the percentage of women who smoked during pregnancy in Davidson County with the percentages of three other metropolitan counties in Tennessee, namely Hamilton, Knox, and Shelby Counties, Tennessee, and the U.S. yielded some important observations (Figure 12). Knox County had the highest percentage of women who smoked during pregnancy (17.3%) and Shelby County had the lowest (6.8%) of all geographic areas compared. Davidson County (10.6%) had a lower percentage than Hamilton County (13.3%), Tennessee (17.1%), and the U.S. (11.4%).



Examining the differences in smoking prevalence by race indicates that Shelby County had the lowest percentage for whites (9.1%). All the counties being compared, as well as the U.S., had smoking percentages for whites lower than the Tennessee prevalence (19.8%). A different picture emerged for blacks, however. Shelby County, again, had the lowest prevalence (5.6%). Davidson County had a prevalence for blacks (8.5%) that is higher than the Tennessee percentage (8.4%) and lower than the percentage for the U.S. (8.7%). Knox County had the highest percentage of blacks smoking during pregnancy (20.7%).

Alcohol use During Pregnancy

Birth mothers are asked if they consumed alcohol during their pregnancy for reporting on the birth certificate. In 2002, 0.65% of all birth mothers indicated that they had consumed alcohol while pregnant. As indicated in Figure 13, there has been a slight decrease in the amount of alcohol consumption during pregnancy since 1990, excluding the years 1996 and 1997 which saw increases. Similarly, it appears that blacks have a slightly higher percentage of alcohol use while pregnant than whites. It is important to note, however, that the difference is slight. There are not enough data available to calculate percentages for women of other races.



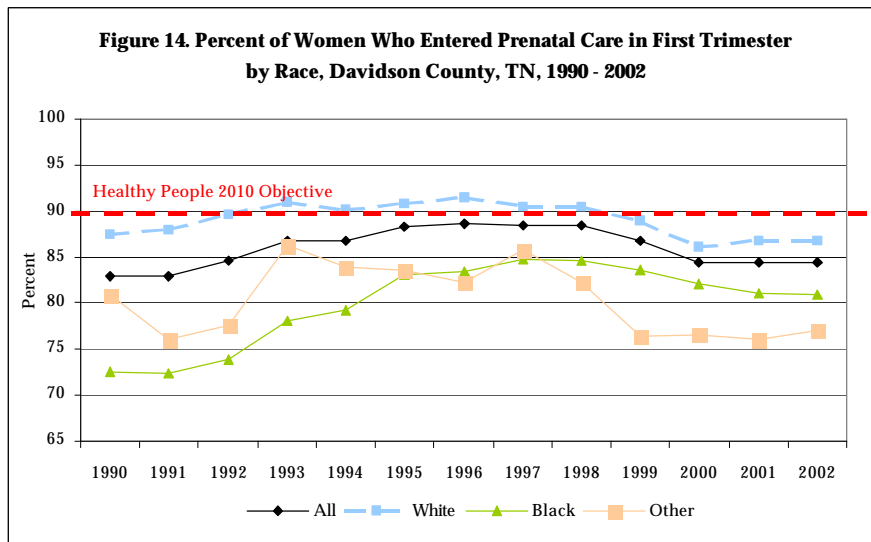
Prenatal Care

First trimester care

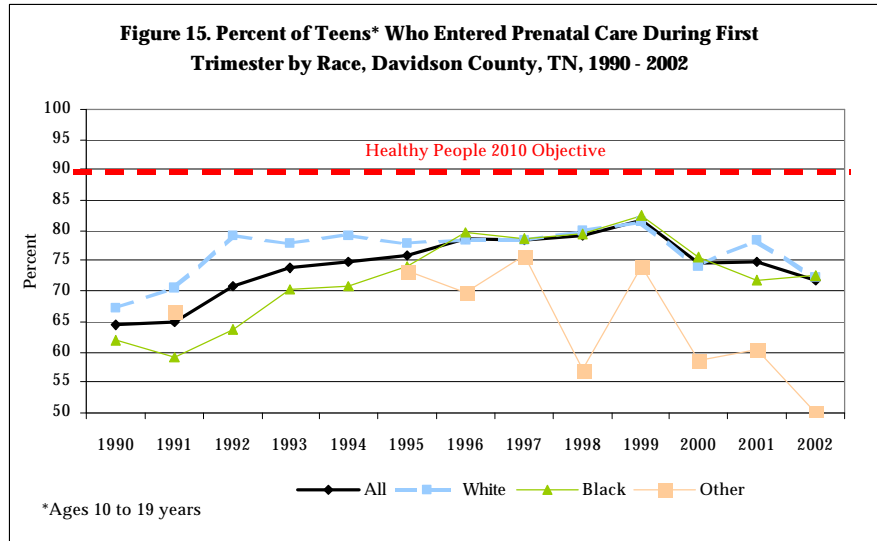
Prenatal care forms the cornerstone of services offered to pregnant females, and includes three components: risk assessment, medical treatment, and health education. Prenatal care utilization is measured by the proportion of women who began receiving care during the first three months of pregnancy.

In 2002, 84.4% of women with live births started prenatal care during the first trimester of pregnancy. In Davidson County, white females had the highest percentage of first trimester care with 86.7%, and black females were not far behind with 80.9%. Women of other races had the lowest percentage of early prenatal care utilization with 77.1%. All of these percentages fall below the Healthy People 2010 Objective 16.6, which states that 90% of all pregnant women should be seeking and receiving prenatal care during the first three months of pregnancy.

Although overall percentages of early prenatal care use have improved through time (Figure 14), the gains are not evenly distributed, nor are they striking. Using the Healthy People 2010 Objective of 90% as the gold-standard, it is clear that while white mothers met this goal during the mid-1990's, the trend was not stable. As of 2002, Davidson County as a whole was 6.2% below the national goal. Similarly, the proportion of white mothers utilizing prenatal care was 3.3% below the goal, black mothers were 9.1% below the goal, and mothers of other races were 12.9% below the goal.



If we examine the data for mothers aged 10-19, the picture is less encouraging (Figure 15). Teen mothers are at risk for poor perinatal outcomes. Early prenatal care can provide these young mothers with nutritional counseling, STD screens, smoking cessation programs, and other services likely to improve the health of the mother and the child. In 2002, fewer of these teen mothers received early care compared to pregnant females in Davidson County as a whole. The percentages of teen mothers who received first trimester prenatal care was 71.9%, a percentage considerably lower than the percentage of pregnant females as a whole (84.4%). Among teen mothers aged 10-19, approximately the same proportion of white females (72.4%) and black females (72.7%) received prenatal care in the first trimester. Only 50.0% of females aged 10-19 of other races received first trimester prenatal care.



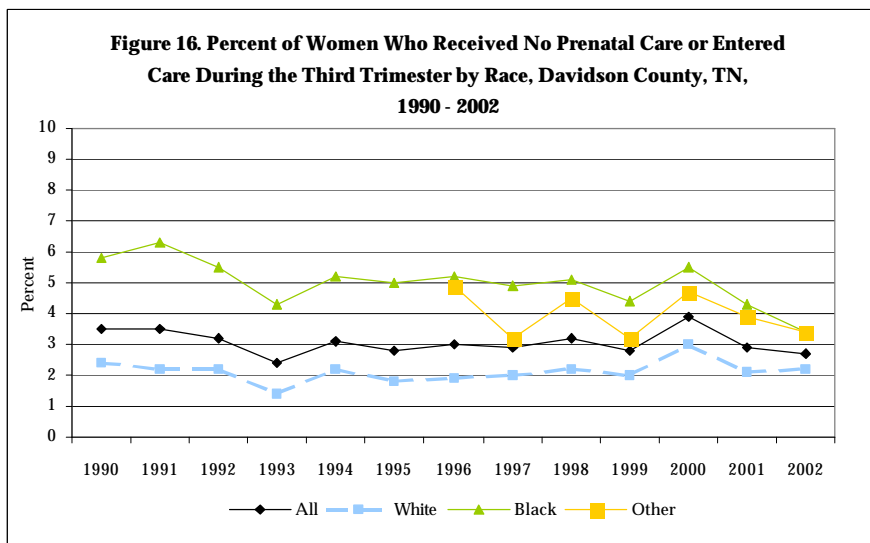
There had been a slight, but steady increase in the percentage of teen females entering first trimester care until 1999, when the proportions began to decline. Using the Healthy People 2010 Objective of 90% as the gold-standard, it is clear that no group of teen mothers has achieved the goal. As of 2002, teens in Davidson County as a whole were 20.1% below the national goal. Similarly, the proportion of white mothers utilizing prenatal care was nearly 19.5% below the goal, black mothers were 19.2% below the goal, and mothers of other races were approximately 44.4% below the goal.

Late or no prenatal care

In addition to recording the number of females entering prenatal care during the first trimester of pregnancy, Davidson County also tracks the number of females who receive late or no prenatal care. Late prenatal care is defined as care initiated in the third trimester of pregnancy. Late or no prenatal care prevents early identification of mothers at high risk for poor perinatal outcomes such as preterm delivery, low birth weight, and congenital defects. Lack of early and adequate prenatal care also reduces the number of opportunities for maternal education on a wide range of topics concerning the health of both the mother and the child. Educational topics might include information on future pregnancy prevention, the prevention of birth defects, general nutrition, breastfeeding, and the signs and symptoms of preterm labor.

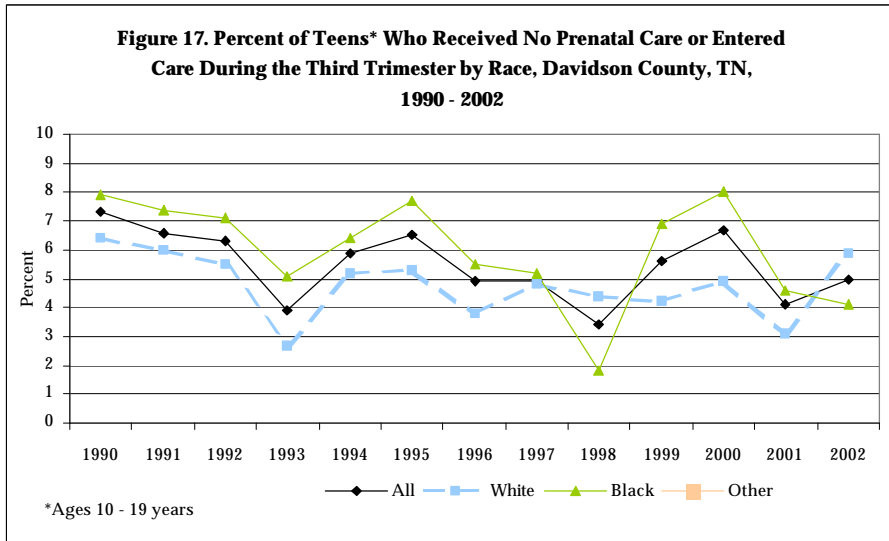
In Davidson County during the year 2002, 2.7% of pregnant females received either late or no prenatal care. Examining the data by race showed that blacks (3.4%) and women of other races (3.4%) both had higher percentages of women receiving either late or no prenatal care than whites (2.2%).

As seen in Figure 16, the numbers of women receiving late or no prenatal care have been decreasing since the year 2000. Both the cause and stability of the trend are unknown. In general, blacks and women of other races have the greatest percentage of females receiving late or no prenatal care. Whites have the lowest percentages of all the comparisons.



The pregnant teen population aged 10-19 had a higher percentage of late or no prenatal care than all pregnant females in Davidson County. Overall, 5.0% of teen mother are either started care during the third trimester of pregnancy, or received no prenatal care. White teens had a higher percentage of not receiving prenatal care (5.9%) compared to black teens (4.1%). The number of teen mothers of other races was too small to calculate a reliable prevalence.

As seen in Figure 17, the number of teens aged 10-19 receiving late or no prenatal care in 2002 was lower than in the year 2000. Both the cause and stability of this trend are unknown. Blacks generally have higher percentages of teens receiving late or no prenatal care; however, the relative ranking is reversed in the years 1998 and 2002.

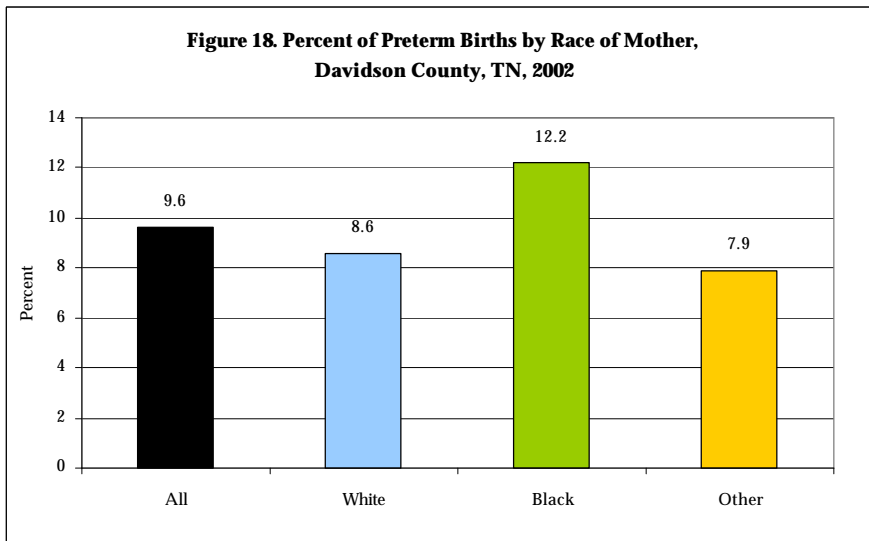


Infant Health Characteristics

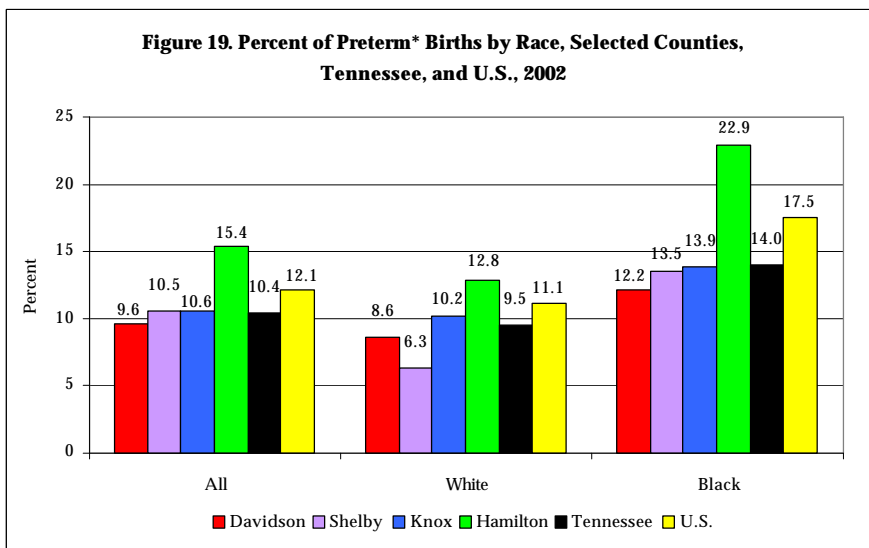
Preterm Birth

Preterm delivery is defined as the termination of pregnancy before the completion of the 37th week of gestation. Preterm birth is a major cause of low birth weight, and combined with low birth weight, is a predominant cause of infant mortality and morbidity.¹⁰ The overall rate of preterm births is gradually increasing nationwide. Research indicates that from 1989 through 1996, there was a 4 percent increase in preterm delivery rates.¹¹ This phenomenon seems to be evident in industrialized nations around the world.¹¹ Although the exact causes of preterm birth are unknown, risk factors for preterm birth include low socioeconomic status, previous preterm delivery, smoking, and inadequate weight gain during pregnancy.

During the year 2002, 9.6% of babies born in Davidson County were premature. When examined by race, 8.6% of white babies born that year were premature compared to 12.2% of black babies, and 7.9% of babies of other races. (Figure 18)

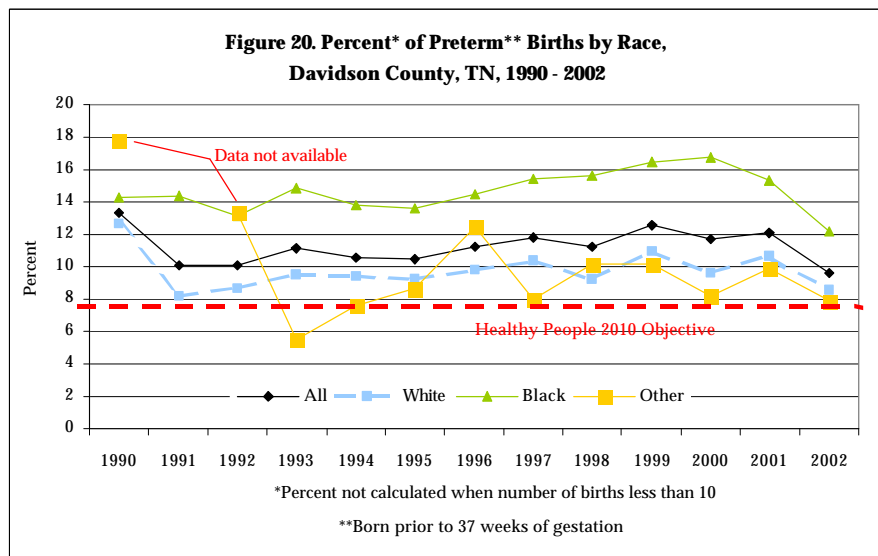


Comparing the percentages of preterm births in Davidson County with those of three other metropolitan counties in Tennessee, namely Hamilton, Knox, and Shelby Counties, Tennessee, and the U.S. yielded some important observations (Figure 19). All percentages discussed are per all live births. Overall, Hamilton County had the highest percentage of preterm births (15.4%). Davidson County (9.6%) had the lowest percentage of preterm births of all areas compared, including Tennessee (10.4%) and the U.S. (12.1%).



Examining the differences in percentage of preterm birth by race revealed a large disparity between whites and blacks. This disparity was evident in all of the areas under comparison. Hamilton County had the highest percentage of white preterm births (12.8%) The percentage of white preterm births in Davidson County (8.6%) was less than the percentages for both Tennessee (9.5%) and the U.S. (11.1%). Shelby County had the lowest percentage of preterm births for whites (6.3%) for all areas compared. For blacks, Hamilton County had the highest percentage of preterm births (22.9%) of all the areas compared. Davidson County had the lowest percentage of preterm births for blacks (12.2%) of all the areas compared.

An examination of preterm births through time can be found in Figure 20. Blacks consistently have the highest percentage of preterm births. From the year 2000 through 2002, however, there appears to be a reduction in the proportion of black live births that are born preterm. In addition, there is a slight decrease in the proportion of preterm births for all races from the previous year.

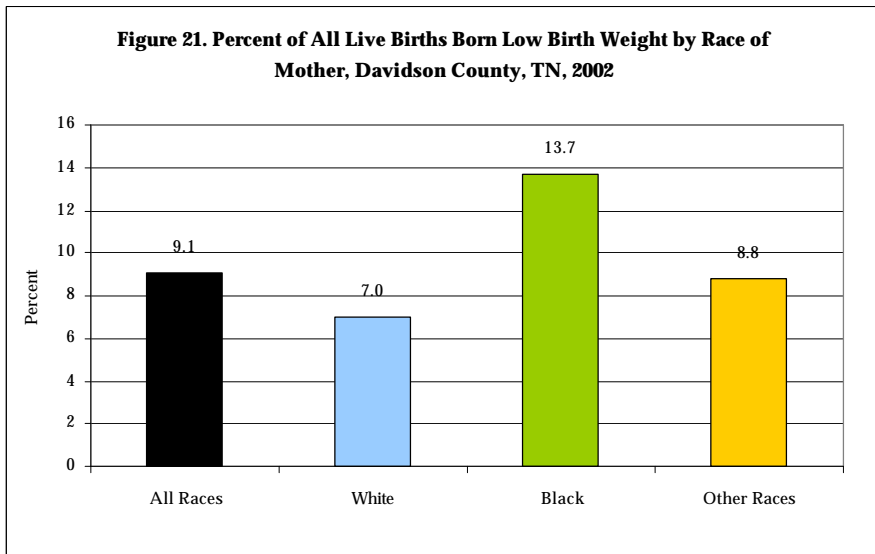


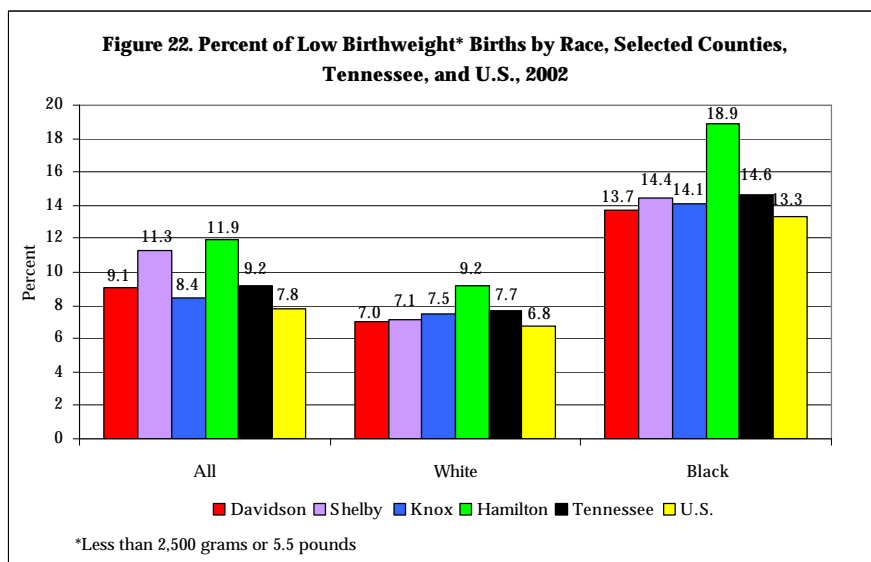
The Healthy People 2010 objective is to reduce the percentage of preterm births to 7.6%. As is indicated in Figure 20, Davidson County falls short of this goal on all accounts. Overall, Davidson County exceeded the 2010 goal by 26%. Whites fell short of the goal by 13%, blacks fell short of the goal by 60.5%, and women of other races fell short of the goal by nearly 4%.

Low Birth Weight

Low birth weight is defined as a weight at birth of less than 2,500 grams or 5 pounds 8 ounces. Birth weight has a strong association with both mortality and morbidity. Research indicates that a death during the neonatal period is nearly 40 times more likely to occur among low birth weight infants than infants of normal weight.¹² Additionally, children born at low birth weight are at an increased risk of general morbidity and other disorders such as severe mental retardation and neurological problems.¹²

In Davidson County, 9.1% of all live births born during the year 2002 weighed less than 2,500 grams. When stratified by race, 7.0% of whites born that year were low birth weight compared to 13.7% of blacks, and 8.8% of other races. (Figure 21)

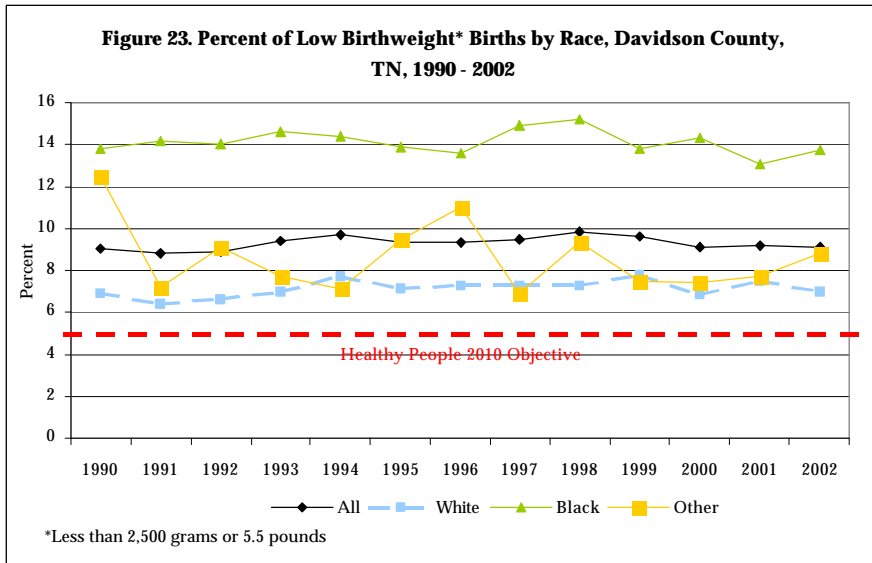




Comparing the percentages of low birth weight births in Davidson County with those of three other metropolitan counties in Tennessee, namely Hamilton, Knox, and Shelby Counties, Tennessee, and the U.S. yielded some important observations (Figure 22). All percentages discussed are per all live births. Overall, Hamilton County had the highest percentage of low birth weight (11.9%), followed closely by Shelby County (11.3%). The percentage of low birth weight babies in Davidson County (9.1%) was nearly equivalent to that of Tennessee (9.2%), but was considerably higher than the U.S. (7.8%). The U.S. had the lowest percentage of low birth weight births of all areas compared.

Examining the differences in percentage of low birth weight births by race revealed a large disparity between whites and blacks. This disparity was evident in all of the areas under comparison. Hamilton County had the highest percentage of low birth weight babies for whites (9.2%). The percentage of white low birth weight births in Davidson County (7.0%) was lower than the percentage for Tennessee (7.7%), but higher than the percentage for the U.S. (6.8%). All areas in Tennessee under examination had percentages higher than the U.S. For blacks, Hamilton County had the highest percentage of low birth weight babies (18.9%) of all the areas compared. The percentage of black low birth weight babies in Davidson County (13.7%) was lower than the percentage for Tennessee (14.6%), but higher than the U.S. percentage (13.3%).

Nationally, there has been little change in the proportion of low birth weight babies over the past few decades.¹² The disparity between whites and blacks has remained constant during the past decade, and the trend in Davidson County mimics the national trend. The percentage of black babies born less than 2,500 grams hovers between 13 and 16 percent. For whites, the proportion is smaller with only 6 to 8 percent of babies being born low birth weight. Overall, between 8 and 10 percent of births in Davidson County each year weigh less than 2,500 grams. The Healthy People 2010 Objective for this indicator is to reduce the percentage of births weighing less than 2,500 grams to 5%. As indicated in Figure 23, there is much work needed in Davidson County to achieve that goal by 2010.



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Appendix

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Table 1. Number of Live Births, General Fertility Rate, and Age-Specific Fertility Rates* by Race and Age, Davidson County, TN, 1990 - 2002

Year	All Races				White				Black				Other			
	All	15 - 44	10 - 19	10 - 17	All	15 - 44	10 - 19	10 - 17	All	15 - 44	10 - 19	10 - 17	All	15 - 44	10 - 19	10 - 17
Number																
2002	8,778	8,742	1,021	329	5,620	5,602	529	158	2,624	2,607	462	165	532	531	30	6
2001	8,773	8,741	1,061	351	5,678	5,663	546	171	2,639	2,624	477	170	456	454	38	10
2000	8,981	8,946	1,147	434	5,727	5,711	566	184	2,767	2,748	552	238	487	487	29	12
1999	8,524	8,484	1,175	248	5,521	5,503	601	196	2,601	2,580	547	221	402	401	27	11
1998	8,502	8,454	1,249	487	5,597	5,576	633	223	2,552	2,525	595	256	353	353	21	8
1997	8,359	8,332	1,181	479	5,513	5,504	568	199	2,497	2,480	580	263	349	348	33	17
1996	8,245	8,185	1,275	528	5,501	5,482	608	218	2,399	2,362	634	292	345	341	33	18
1995	8,218	8,175	1,187	495	5,438	5,428	563	191	2,505	2,473	609	297	275	274	15	7
1994	8,171	8,116	1,253	520	5,518	5,502	632	231	2,429	2,393	609	285	224	221	12	4
1993	8,334	8,296	1,281	554	5,503	5,494	603	220	2,650	2,621	667	332	181	181	11	2
1992	8,439	8,394	1,245	536	5,714	5,703	619	230	2,560	2,530	607	300	165	161	19	6
1991	8,645	8,612	1,337	546	5,821	5,812	684	240	2,686	2,662	632	300	138	138	21	6
1990	8,706	8,668	1,308	491	5,962	5,954	672	210	2,592	2,562	619	272	152	152	17	9
Birthrate**																
2002	63.6	63.3	29.6	12.9	61.0	60.8	26.3	10.6	64.6	64.2	35.1	16.9	100.2	100.0	24.8	*
2001	63.2	63.0	30.5	13.7	61.0	60.8	26.6	11.3	65.0	64.7	36.5	17.6	90.3	89.9	31.8	11.6
2000	64.4	64.1	32.7	16.9	63.7	63.5	28.7	12.8	69.6	69.1	43.7	25.6	49.3	49.3	10.5	6.0
1999	60.9	60.6	33.6	9.7	58.1	57.9	28.7	12.8	64.3	63.8	42.5	23.5	90.3	90.1	23.7	13.4
1998	60.2	59.8	35.8	19.2	57.9	57.6	30.0	14.5	63.1	62.5	46.7	27.7	84.6	84.6	19.0	**
1997	58.8	59.0	33.9	18.9	56.2	56.1	26.7	12.8	62.3	61.9	46.3	29.0	86.6	86.4	31.4	22.4
1996	58.5	58.0	37.1	21.0	56.1	55.9	28.7	14.0	61.3	60.4	52.0	33.0	89.5	88.5	32.9	24.6
1995	58.7	58.4	35.1	19.9	55.5	55.4	26.8	12.3	65.5	64.7	51.5	34.4	75.5	75.3	15.6	**
1994	59.0	58.6	37.7	21.1	56.5	56.3	30.4	15.0	65.0	64.0	52.7	33.5	67.0	66.1	13.6	**
1993	61.0	60.7	39.3	22.9	56.6	56.5	29.3	14.4	72.9	72.1	59.3	40.0	59.6	59.6	13.4	**
1992	62.3	62.0	38.9	22.3	58.7	58.6	30.4	15.2	72.5	71.6	55.8	37.3	59.3	57.9	25.1	**
1991	64.3	64.0	42.3	23.4	59.7	59.6	33.7	15.9	78.1	77.4	59.6	38.5	52.6	52.6	29.6	**
1990	65.5	65.2	40.9	21.0	61.6	61.5	32.5	13.7	77.8	76.9	59.1	35.9	54.5	54.5	21.8	**

*Live births per 1,000 women in age group

**Rates are not calculated when the number of births is less than 10

Table 2 Teen and Adolescent Live Births and Age-Specific Fertility Rates*by Race and Age, Davidson County, TN, 1990 - 2002

Year	All Races				White				Black				Other			
	10 - 19	10 - 17	10 - 14	15 - 19	10 - 19	10 - 17	10 - 14	15 - 19	10 - 19	10 - 17	10 - 14	15 - 19	10 - 19	10 - 17	10 - 14	15 - 19
Number																
2002	1,021	329	19	1,002	529	158	6	523	462	165	13	449	30	6	0	30
2001	1,061	351	18	1,043	546	171	4	542	477	170	13	464	38	10	1	37
2000	1,147	434	24	1,123	566	184	7	559	552	238	17	535	29	12	0	29
1999	1,175	248	31	1,144	601	196	11	590	547	221	20	527	27	11	0	27
1998	1,249	487	36	1,213	633	223	13	620	595	256	23	572	21	8	0	21
1997	1,181	479	19	1,162	568	199	4	564	580	263	15	565	33	17	0	33
1996	1,275	528	49	1,226	608	218	12	596	634	292	35	599	33	18	2	31
1995	1,187	495	38	1,149	563	191	6	557	609	297	32	577	15	7	0	15
1994	1,253	520	44	1,209	632	231	9	623	609	285	35	574	12	4	0	12
1993	1,281	554	35	1,246	603	220	7	596	667	332	28	639	11	2	0	11
1992	1,245	536	42	1,203	619	230	10	609	607	300	30	577	19	6	2	17
1991	1,337	546	32	1,305	684	240	8	676	632	300	24	608	21	6	0	21
1990	1,308	491	33	1,275	672	210	5	667	619	272	28	591	17	9	0	17
Birthrate**																
2002	29.6	12.9	1.2	55.6	26.3	10.6	**	49.1	35.1	16.9	2.0	66.6	24.8	**	**	46.1
2001	30.5	13.7	1.1	56.4	26.6	11.3	**	49.1	36.5	17.6	2.1	68.4	31.8	11.6	**	56.2
2000	32.7	16.9	1.5	59.2	28.7	12.8	**	51.9	43.7	25.6	2.8	80.2	10.5	6.0	**	19.2
1999	33.6	9.7	1.9	60.1	28.7	12.8	1.2	51.3	42.5	23.5	3.4	76.2	23.7	13.4	**	42.7
1998	35.8	19.2	2.3	63.2	30.0	14.5	1.4	53.4	46.7	27.7	4.0	81.8	19.0	**	**	34.6
1997	33.9	18.9	1.2	60.8	26.7	12.8	**	48.5	46.3	29.0	2.7	81.5	31.4	22.4	**	57.3
1996	37.1	21.0	3.1	65.8	28.7	14.0	1.2	52.2	52.0	33.0	6.3	89.8	32.9	24.6	**	57.6
1995	35.1	19.9	2.4	63.7	26.8	12.3	**	49.9	51.5	34.4	5.9	90.4	15.6	**	**	29.7
1994	37.7	21.1	2.8	69.2	30.4	15.0	**	57.0	52.7	33.5	6.4	94.3	13.6	**	**	25.7
1993	39.3	22.9	2.2	73.4	29.3	14.4	**	55.7	59.3	40.0	5.2	109.1	13.4	**	**	25.5
1992	38.9	22.3	2.7	72.2	30.4	15.2	1.0	57.6	55.8	37.3	5.8	101.9	25.1	**	**	41.2
1991	42.3	23.4	2.1	78.2	33.7	15.9	**	63.2	59.6	38.5	4.8	108.6	29.6	**	**	53.0
1990	40.9	21.0	2.2	74.0	32.5	13.7	**	59.8	59.1	35.9	5.8	104.8	21.8	**	**	38.6

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Table 3. Number of Live Births and Crude Birth Rates* by Race and Age, Davidson County, TN, 1990 - 2002

Year	All Races				White				Black				Other			
	All	15 - 44	10 - 19	10 - 17	All	15 - 44	10 - 19	10 - 17	All	15 - 44	10 - 19	10 - 17	All	15 - 44	10 - 19	10 - 17
Number																
2002	8,778	8,742	1,021	329	5,620	5,602	529	158	2,624	2,607	462	165	532	531	30	6
2001	8,773	8,741	1,061	351	5,678	5,663	546	171	2,639	2,624	477	170	456	454	38	10
2000	8,981	8,946	1,147	434	5,727	5,711	566	184	2,767	2,748	552	238	487	487	29	12
1999	8,524	8,484	1,175	248	5,521	5,503	601	196	2,601	2,580	547	221	402	401	27	11
1998	8,502	8,454	1,249	487	5,597	5,576	633	223	2,552	2,525	595	256	353	353	21	8
1997	8,359	8,332	1,181	479	5,513	5,504	568	199	2,497	2,480	580	263	349	348	33	17
1996	8,245	8,185	1,275	528	5,501	5,482	608	218	2,399	2,362	634	292	345	341	33	18
1995	8,218	8,175	1,187	495	5,438	5,428	563	191	2,505	2,473	609	297	275	274	15	7
1994	8,171	8,116	1,253	520	5,518	5,502	632	231	2,429	2,393	609	285	224	221	12	4
1993	8,334	8,296	1,281	554	5,503	5,494	603	220	2,650	2,621	667	332	181	181	11	2
1992	8,439	8,394	1,245	536	5,714	5,703	619	230	2,560	2,530	607	300	165	161	19	6
1991	8,645	8,612	1,337	546	5,821	5,812	684	240	2,686	2,662	632	300	138	138	21	6
1990	8,706	8,668	1,308	491	5,962	5,954	672	210	2,592	2,562	619	272	152	152	17	9
Birthrate**																
2002	15.2	31.4	14.5	6.2	13.9	29.2	12.7	5.1	16.9	34.4	17.5	8.2	27.3	48.2	12.2	*
2001	15.3	31.3	14.9	6.6	14.0	29.4	12.8	5.5	17.1	34.7	18.2	8.5	29.1	43.3	15.7	5.8
2000	15.8	32.0	16.0	8.2	15.0	31.4	14.1	6.2	18.7	37.2	21.8	12.4	12.1	20.5	4.8	2.8
1999	15.0	30.3	16.5	4.7	13.8	28.2	13.9	6.2	17.3	34.3	21.3	11.4	24.8	42.5	11.7	6.7
1998	15.0	30.1	17.6	9.3	13.9	28.3	14.6	7.1	17.2	33.7	23.5	13.5	22.8	39.6	9.4	**
1997	14.8	29.6	16.7	9.2	13.6	27.7	13.0	6.2	17.1	33.4	23.3	14.1	23.8	40.7	15.3	11.1
1996	14.8	29.3	18.3	10.2	13.7	27.7	14.0	6.8	16.9	32.5	26.2	16.1	24.9	42.2	16.0	12.1
1995	14.9	29.6	17.3	9.7	13.6	27.5	13.1	6.0	18.0	34.9	25.9	16.8	21.5	36.4	7.7	**
1994	15.0	29.8	18.6	10.3	13.9	28.0	10.1	7.3	17.9	34.6	26.6	16.4	19.1	31.8	6.6	**
1993	15.6	30.9	19.4	11.2	14.0	28.2	14.3	7.0	20.2	39.0	30.1	19.7	17.0	28.7	6.5	**
1992	16.1	31.6	19.2	11.1	14.7	29.3	14.8	7.4	20.2	38.9	28.3	18.4	17.0	28.2	12.2	**
1991	16.7	32.6	20.9	11.5	15.1	29.8	16.4	7.8	21.8	41.9	30.4	19.0	15.3	25.9	14.5	**
1990	17.0	33.2	20.2	10.2	15.6	30.8	15.8	6.7	21.7	41.6	30.2	17.7	15.6	26.2	10.6	**

*Live births per 1,000 women in age group

**Rates are not calculated when the number of births is less than 10

**Table 4. Number and Percent of Women with Live Births Who Smoked During Pregnancy by Race and Age,
Davidson County, TN, 1990 - 2002**

Year	All Races			White			Black			Other		
	Total	15 - 44	15 - 19	Total	15 - 44	15 - 19	Total	15 - 44	15 - 19	Total	15 - 44	15 - 19
Number												
2002	931	925	137	696	691	108	222	221	25	13	13	4
2001	953	953	156	725	725	118	217	217	36	11	11	2
2000	930	929	130	727	727	114	192	191	14	11	11	2
1999	906	903	152	702	699	128	196	196	23	8	8	1
1998	966	963	168	759	756	143	194	194	21	13	13	4
1997	1,046	1,044	161	828	826	140	206	206	18	12	12	2
1996	1,064	1,064	151	856	856	131	196	196	19	12	12	1
1995	1,133	1,133	178	897	897	160	226	226	18	10	10	0
1994	1,205	1,204	178	967	967	160	232	231	18	6	6	0
1993	1,360	1,359	190	1,057	1,056	164	302	302	26	1	1	0
1992	1,514	1,510	223	1,185	1,181	202	322	322	21	7	7	0
1991	1,645	1,645	247	1,235	1,235	212	403	403	34	7	7	1
1990	1,660	1,659	276	1,253	1,253	227	402	401	47	5	5	2
Percent of Live Births												
2002	10.6	10.6	13.7	12.4	12.3	20.7	8.5	8.5	5.6	2.4	2.4	*
2001	10.9	10.9	15.0	12.8	12.8	21.8	8.2	8.3	7.8	2.4	2.4	*
2000	10.4	10.4	11.6	12.7	12.7	20.4	6.9	7.0	2.6	2.3	2.3	*
1999	10.6	10.6	13.3	12.7	12.7	21.7	7.5	7.6	4.4	*	*	*
1998	11.4	11.4	13.8	13.6	13.6	23.1	7.6	7.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	*
1997	12.5	12.5	13.9	15.0	15.0	24.8	8.2	8.3	3.2	3.4	3.4	*
1996	12.9	13.0	12.3	15.6	15.6	22.0	8.2	8.3	3.2	3.5	3.5	*
1995	13.8	13.9	15.5	16.5	16.5	28.7	9.0	9.1	3.1	3.6	3.6	*
1994	14.7	14.8	14.7	17.5	17.6	25.7	9.6	9.7	3.1	*	*	*
1993	16.3	16.4	15.2	19.2	19.2	27.5	11.4	11.5	4.1	*	*	*
1992	17.9	18.0	18.5	20.7	20.7	33.2	12.6	12.7	3.6	*	*	*
1991	19.0	19.1	18.9	21.2	21.2	31.4	15.0	15.1	5.6	*	*	*
1990	19.1	19.1	21.6	21.0	21.0	34.0	15.5	15.7	8.0	*	*	*

* Percentage not calculated when the number of births is less than 10

Table 5. Number and Percent of Women with Live Births Who Drank Alcohol During Pregnancy by Race and Age, Davidson County, TN, 1990 - 2002

Year	All Races			White			Black			Other		
	Total	15 - 44	15 - 19	Total	15 - 44	15 - 19	Total	15 - 44	15 - 19	Total	15 - 44	15 - 19
Number												
2002	55	55	0	33	33	0	19	19	0	3	3	0
2001	53	53	1	30	30	1	23	23	0	0	0	0
2000	50	50	3	27	27	2	22	22	1	1	1	0
1999	73	71	5	45	43	4	28	28	1	0	0	0
1998	88	88	9	52	52	6	35	35	3	1	1	0
1997	100	100	5	57	57	4	43	43	1	0	0	0
1996	85	85	4	54	54	1	31	31	3	0	0	0
1995	64	64	2	38	38	2	26	26	0	0	0	0
1994	65	65	2	34	34	1	31	31	1	0	0	0
1993	70	70	4	42	42	2	28	28	2	0	0	0
1992	75	75	5	43	43	1	31	31	4	1	1	0
1991	93	93	6	51	51	4	41	41	2	1	1	0
1990	116	116	15	80	80	12	35	35	3	1	1	0
Percent of Live Births												
2002	0.6	0.6	*	0.6	0.6	*	0.7	0.7	*	*	*	*
2001	0.6	0.6	*	0.5	0.5	*	0.9	0.9	*	*	*	*
2000	0.6	0.6	*	0.5	0.5	*	0.8	0.8	*	*	*	*
1999	0.9	0.8	*	0.8	0.8	*	1.1	1.1	*	*	*	*
1998	1.0	1.0	*	0.9	0.9	*	1.4	1.4	*	*	*	*
1997	1.2	1.2	*	1.0	1.0	*	1.7	1.7	*	*	*	*
1996	1.0	1.0	*	1.0	1.0	*	1.3	1.3	*	*	*	*
1995	0.8	0.8	*	0.7	0.7	*	1.0	1.1	*	*	*	*
1994	0.8	0.8	*	0.6	0.6	*	1.3	1.3	*	*	*	*
1993	0.8	0.8	*	0.8	0.8	*	1.1	1.1	*	*	*	*
1992	0.9	0.9	*	0.8	0.8	*	1.2	1.2	*	*	*	*
1991	1.1	1.1	*	0.9	0.9	*	1.5	1.5	*	*	*	*
1990	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.8	1.4	1.4	*	*	*	*

* Percentage not calculated when the number of births is less than 10

Table 6a. Number and Percent of Women with Live Births Who Entered Prenatal Care During the First Trimester by Race and Age, Davidson County, TN, 1990 - 2002

Year	All Races						White					
	Total	15 - 44	10 - 19	10 - 17	10 - 14	15 - 19	Total	15 - 44	10 - 19	10 - 17	10 - 14	15 - 19
Number												
2002	7,411	7,382	734	224	13	721	4,875	4,858	383	102	5	378
2001	7,410	7,392	794	239	7	787	4,926	4,915	428	122	2	426
2000	7,576	7,551	854	305	15	839	4,932	4,917	419	126	7	412
1999	7,391	7,363	961	319	22	939	4,909	4,896	490	147	8	482
1998	7,515	7,484	991	361	20	971	5,067	5,052	506	169	7	499
1997	7,397	7,375	926	372	14	912	4,984	4,976	445	150	3	442
1996	7,301	7,255	1,005	394	36	969	5,031	4,997	477	221	10	467
1995	7,249	7,219	901	351	25	876	4,938	4,932	439	210	2	437
1994	7,092	7,055	938	375	28	910	4,978	4,966	500	194	5	495
1993	7,230	7,209	946	384	19	927	5,008	5,001	470	224	5	465
1992	7,140	7,115	882	367	23	859	5,120	5,114	490	191	5	485
1991	7,170	7,149	871	328	20	851	5,121	5,116	483	162	4	479
1990	7,221	7,202	842	292	16	826	5,218	5,215	452	158	1	451
Percent of Live Births*												
2002	84.4	84.4	71.9	68.1	68.4	72.0	86.7	86.7	72.4	64.6	*	72.3
2001	84.5	84.6	74.8	68.1	*	75.5	86.8	86.8	78.4	71.3	*	78.6
2000	84.4	84.4	74.5	70.3	62.5	74.7	86.1	86.1	74.0	68.5	*	73.7
1999	86.7	86.8	81.8	74.5	71.0	82.1	88.9	89.0	81.5	75.0	*	81.7
1998	88.4	88.5	79.3	74.1	55.6	80.0	90.5	90.6	79.9	75.8	*	80.5
1997	88.5	88.5	78.4	77.7	73.7	78.5	90.4	90.4	78.3	75.4	*	78.4
1996	88.6	88.6	78.8	74.6	73.5	79.0	91.5	91.2	78.5	101.4	83.3	78.4
1995	88.2	88.3	75.9	70.9	65.8	76.2	90.8	90.9	78.0	109.9	*	78.5
1994	86.8	86.9	74.9	72.1	63.6	75.3	90.2	90.3	79.1	84.0	*	79.5
1993	86.8	86.9	73.8	69.3	54.3	74.4	91.0	91.0	77.9	101.8	*	78.0
1992	84.6	84.8	70.8	68.5	54.8	71.4	89.6	89.7	79.2	83.0	*	79.6
1991	82.9	83.0	65.1	60.1	62.5	65.2	88.0	88.0	70.6	67.5	*	70.9
1990	82.9	83.1	64.4	59.5	48.5	64.8	87.5	87.6	67.3	75.2	*	67.6

*Percentage not calculated when number of births is less than 10

Table 6b. Number and Percent of Women with Live Births Who Entered Prenatal Care During the First Trimester by Race and Age, Davidson County, TN, 1990 - 2002

Year	Black						Other					
	Total	15 - 44	10 - 19	10 - 17	10 - 14	15 - 19	Total	15 - 44	10 - 19	10 - 17	10 - 14	15 - 19
Number												
2002	2,124	2,113	336	120	8	328	410	409	15	2	0	15
2001	2,137	2,131	343	113	5	338	347	346	23	4	0	23
2000	2,271	2,261	418	173	8	410	373	373	17	6	0	17
1999	2,175	2,160	451	165	14	437	307	307	20	7	0	20
1998	2,158	2,142	473	189	13	460	290	290	12	3	0	12
1997	2,114	2,101	456	207	11	445	299	298	25	15	0	25
1996	2,004	1,977	505	221	25	480	284	281	23	13	1	22
1995	2,081	2,058	451	210	23	428	230	229	11	6	0	11
1994	1,926	1,902	432	194	23	409	188	187	6	2	0	6
1993	2,066	2,052	469	224	14	455	156	156	7	1	0	7
1992	1,892	1,876	386	191	16	370	128	125	6	3	2	4
1991	1,944	1,928	374	162	16	358	105	105	14	2	0	14
1990	1,880	1,864	384	158	15	369	123	123	6	3	0	6
Percent of Live Births*												
2002	80.9	81.1	72.7	72.7	*	73.1	77.1	77.0	50.0	*	*	50.0
2001	81.0	81.2	71.9	66.5	*	72.8	76.1	76.2	60.5	*	*	62.2
2000	82.1	82.3	75.7	72.7	*	76.6	76.6	76.6	58.6	*	*	58.6
1999	83.6	83.7	82.4	74.7	70.0	82.9	76.4	76.6	74.1	*	*	74.1
1998	84.6	84.8	79.5	73.8	56.5	80.4	82.2	82.2	57.1	*	*	57.1
1997	84.7	84.7	78.6	78.7	73.3	78.8	85.7	85.6	75.8	88.2	*	75.8
1996	83.5	83.7	79.7	75.7	71.4	80.1	82.3	82.4	69.7	72.2	*	71.0
1995	83.1	83.2	74.1	70.7	71.9	74.2	83.6	83.6	73.3	*	*	73.3
1994	79.3	79.5	70.9	68.1	65.7	71.3	83.9	84.6	*	*	*	*
1993	78.0	78.3	70.3	67.5	50.0	71.2	86.2	86.2	*	*	*	*
1992	73.9	74.2	63.6	63.7	53.3	64.1	77.6	77.6	*	*	*	*
1991	72.4	72.4	59.2	54.0	66.7	58.9	76.1	76.1	66.7	*	*	66.7
1990	72.5	72.8	62.0	58.1	53.6	62.4	80.9	80.9	*	*	*	*

*Percentage not calculated when number of births is less than 10

Table 7a. Number and Percent of Women with Live Births Who Received No Prenatal Care or Entered Care During the Third Trimester by Race and Age, Davidson County, TN, 1990 - 2002

Year	All Races						White					
	Total	15 - 44	10 - 19	10 - 17	10 - 14	15 - 19	Total	15 - 44	10 - 19	10 - 17	10 - 14	15 - 19
Number												
2002	233	231	51	23	2	49	125	125	31	13	0	31
2001	253	250	43	18	3	40	121	121	17	5	0	17
2000	346	343	77	34	3	74	172	172	28	11	0	28
1999	236	231	66	33	5	61	109	107	25	12	2	23
1998	269	266	43	20	2	41	123	121	28	12	2	26
1997	246	246	58	32	0	58	113	113	27	16	0	27
1996	244	243	63	34	1	62	103	103	23	9	0	23
1995	231	228	77	44	3	74	97	95	30	15	2	28
1994	251	247	74	33	4	70	120	119	33	11	1	32
1993	201	198	50	21	3	47	79	79	16	6	0	16
1992	271	267	78	29	4	74	126	125	34	13	1	33
1991	305	299	88	46	6	82	129	126	41	18	3	38
1990	301	295	96	46	6	90	144	143	43	17	1	42
Percent of Live Births*												
2002	2.7	2.6	5.0	7.0	*	4.9	2.2	2.2	5.9	8.2	*	5.9
2001	2.9	2.9	4.1	5.1	*	3.8	2.1	2.1	3.1	*	*	3.1
2000	3.9	3.8	6.7	7.8	*	6.6	3.0	3.0	4.9	6.0	*	5.0
1999	2.8	2.7	5.6	7.7	*	5.3	2.0	1.9	4.2	6.1	*	3.9
1998	3.2	3.1	3.4	4.1	*	3.4	2.2	2.2	4.4	5.4	*	4.2
1997	2.9	3.0	4.9	6.7	*	5.0	2.0	2.1	4.8	8.0	*	4.8
1996	3.0	3.0	4.9	6.4	*	5.1	1.9	1.9	3.8	*	*	3.9
1995	2.8	2.8	6.5	8.9	*	6.4	1.8	1.8	5.3	7.9	*	5.0
1994	3.1	3.0	5.9	6.3	*	5.8	2.2	2.2	5.2	4.8	*	5.1
1993	2.4	2.4	3.9	3.8	*	3.8	1.4	1.4	2.7	*	*	2.7
1992	3.2	3.2	6.3	5.4	*	6.2	2.2	2.2	5.5	5.7	*	5.4
1991	3.5	3.5	6.6	8.4	*	6.3	2.2	2.2	6.0	7.5	*	5.6
1990	3.5	3.4	7.3	9.4	*	7.1	2.4	2.4	6.4	8.1	*	6.3

*Percentage not calculated when number of births is less than 10

Table 7b. Number and Percent of Women with Live Births Who Received No Prenatal Care or Entered Care During the Third Trimester by Race and Age, Davidson County, TN, 1990 - 2002

Year	Black						Other					
	Total	15 - 44	10 - 19	10 - 17	10 - 14	15 - 19	Total	15 - 44	10 - 19	10 - 17	10 - 14	15 - 19
Number												
2002	90	88	19	10	2	17	18	18	1	0	0	1
2001	114	112	22	10	2	20	18	17	4	3	1	3
2000	151	148	44	20	3	41	23	23	5	3	0	5
1999	114	111	38	19	3	35	13	13	3	2	0	3
1998	130	129	11	6	0	11	16	16	4	2	0	4
1997	122	122	30	16	0	30	11	11	1	0	0	1
1996	124	124	35	21	0	35	17	16	5	4	1	4
1995	125	124	47	29	1	46	9	9	0	0	0	0
1994	126	123	39	22	3	36	5	5	2	0	0	2
1993	113	110	34	15	3	31	9	9	0	0	0	0
1992	141	138	43	16	3	40	4	4	1	0	0	1
1991	170	167	47	26	3	44	6	6	0	0	0	0
1990	150	145	49	27	5	44	7	7	4	2	0	4
Percent of Live Births*												
2002	3.4	3.4	4.1	6.1	*	3.8	3.4	3.4	*	*	*	*
2001	4.3	4.3	4.6	5.9	*	4.3	3.9	3.7	*	*	*	*
2000	5.5	5.4	8.0	8.4	*	7.7	4.7	4.7	*	*	*	*
1999	4.4	4.3	6.9	8.6	*	6.6	3.2	3.2	*	*	*	*
1998	5.1	5.1	1.8	*	*	1.9	4.5	4.5	*	*	*	*
1997	4.9	4.9	5.2	6.1	*	5.3	3.2	3.2	*	*	*	*
1996	5.2	5.2	5.5	7.2	*	5.8	4.9	4.7	*	*	*	*
1995	5.0	5.0	7.7	9.8	*	8.0	*	*	*	*	*	*
1994	5.2	5.1	6.4	7.7	*	6.3	*	*	*	*	*	*
1993	4.3	4.2	5.1	4.5	*	4.9	*	*	*	*	*	*
1992	5.5	5.5	7.1	5.3	*	6.9	*	*	*	*	*	*
1991	6.3	6.3	7.4	8.7	*	7.2	*	*	*	*	*	*
1990	5.8	5.7	7.9	9.9	*	7.4	*	*	*	*	*	*

*Percentage not calculated when number of births is less than 10

**Table 8a. Number and Percent of Low Birthweight* Live Births by Race and Age,
Davidson County, TN, 1990 - 2002**

Year	All Races					White				
	Total	15 - 44	10 - 19	10 - 17	15 - 19	Total	15 - 44	10 - 19	10 - 17	15 - 19
Number										
2002	799	793	105	28	102	393	390	41	8	40
2001	806	796	117	40	112	426	421	52	18	51
2000	821	811	129	50	125	388	384	27	16	57
1999	821	815	133	53	128	432	430	61	26	59
1998	830	821	170	69	162	409	408	67	22	66
1997	798	791	151	61	147	403	403	67	26	67
1996	765	759	144	64	138	400	399	54	23	53
1995	762	758	111	59	107	388	388	37	19	37
1994	793	780	158	79	148	427	423	74	35	72
1993	787	784	144	68	141	387	387	57	21	57
1992	752	745	139	72	132	379	376	64	34	61
1991	764	758	125	60	119	373	372	50	22	49
1990	787	783	164	54	161	410	410	63	10	63
Percent of Live Births**										
2002	9.1	9.1	10.3	8.5	10.2	7.0	7.0	7.8	**	7.6
2001	9.2	9.1	11.0	11.4	10.7	7.5	7.4	9.5	10.5	9.4
2000	9.1	9.1	11.2	11.5	11.1	6.8	6.7	10.1	8.7	10.2
1999	9.6	9.6	11.3	12.4	11.2	7.8	7.8	10.1	13.3	10.0
1998	9.8	9.7	13.6	14.2	13.4	7.3	7.3	10.6	9.9	10.6
1997	9.5	9.5	12.8	12.7	12.7	7.3	7.3	11.8	13.1	11.9
1996	9.3	9.3	11.3	12.1	11.3	7.3	7.3	8.6	10.6	8.9
1995	9.3	9.3	9.4	11.9	9.3	7.1	7.1	6.6	9.9	6.6
1994	9.7	9.6	12.6	15.2	12.2	7.7	7.7	11.7	15.2	11.6
1993	9.4	9.5	11.2	12.3	11.3	7.0	7.0	9.5	9.5	9.6
1992	8.9	8.9	11.2	13.4	11.0	6.6	6.6	8.9	14.8	10.0
1991	8.8	8.8	9.3	11.0	9.1	6.4	6.4	7.3	9.2	7.2
1990	9.0	9.0	12.5	11.0	12.6	6.9	6.9	9.0	4.8	9.4

*Less than 2,500 grams

**Percentage not calculated when the number of births is less than 10

**Table 8b. Number and Percent of Low Birthweight* Live Births by Race and Age,
Davidson County, TN, 1990 - 2002**

Year	Black					Other				
	Total	15 - 44	10 - 19	10 - 17	15 - 19	Total	15 - 44	10 - 19	10 - 17	15 - 19
Number										
2002	359	356	62	19	60	47	47	2	1	2
2001	345	340	62	21	58	35	35	3	1	3
2000	397	391	70	32	66	36	36	2	2	2
1999	359	355	72	27	69	30	30	0	0	0
1998	388	380	101	47	94	33	33	2	0	2
1997	371	365	82	34	78	24	23	2	1	2
1996	327	323	88	40	84	38	37	2	1	1
1995	348	344	41	39	37	26	26	1	1	1
1994	350	341	80	43	72	16	16	3	1	3
1993	386	383	60	47	57	14	14	0	0	0
1992	358	354	65	38	61	15	15	2	0	2
1991	381	376	54	38	49	10	10	0	0	0
1990	358	354	66	44	63	19	19	3	1	3
Percent of Live Births**										
2002	13.7	13.7	13.4	11.5	13.4	8.8	8.9	**	**	**
2001	13.1	13.0	13.0	12.4	12.5	7.7	7.7	**	**	**
2000	14.3	14.2	12.7	13.4	12.3	7.4	7.4	**	**	**
1999	13.8	13.8	13.2	12.2	13.1	7.5	7.5	**	**	**
1998	15.2	15.0	17.0	18.4	16.4	9.3	9.3	**	**	**
1997	14.9	14.7	14.1	12.9	13.8	6.9	6.6	**	**	**
1996	13.6	13.7	13.9	13.7	14.0	11.0	10.9	**	**	**
1995	13.9	13.9	6.7	13.1	6.4	9.5	9.5	**	**	**
1994	14.4	14.2	13.1	15.1	12.5	7.1	7.2	**	**	**
1993	14.6	14.6	9.0	14.2	8.9	7.7	7.7	**	**	**
1992	14.0	14.0	10.7	12.7	10.6	9.1	9.3	**	**	**
1991	14.2	14.1	8.5	12.7	8.1	7.2	7.2	**	**	**
1990	13.8	13.8	10.7	16.2	10.7	12.5	12.5	**	**	**

*Less than 2,500 grams

**Percentage not calculated when the number of births is less than 10

Table 9a. Number and Percent of Women of Preterm* Live Births by Race and Age, Davidson County, TN, 1990 - 2002

Year	All Races						White					
	Total	15 - 44	10 - 19	10 - 17	10 - 14	15 - 19	Total	15 - 44	10 - 19	10 - 17	10 - 14	15 - 19
Number												
2002	846	838	93	31	3	90	484	480	38	9	1	37
2001	1,059	1,048	128	45	6	122	609	604	63	23	1	62
2000	1,054	1,046	149	61	4	145	549	544	55	20	1	54
1999	1,076	1,067	159	66	9	150	606	604	67	26	2	65
1998	951	943	161	68	8	153	516	516	63	20	0	63
1997	985	977	168	72	5	163	573	571	67	29	0	67
1996	927	918	155	70	8	147	537	535	63	26	1	62
1995	865	859	125	62	7	118	501	501	43	19	0	43
1994	870	862	158	70	6	152	518	515	77	32	1	76
1993	927	922	157	69	4	153	522	521	63	20	0	63
1992	854	848	158	76	6	152	496	492	77	33	4	73
1991	871	863	134	68	8	126	476	475	59	28	1	58
1990	1,156	1,153	176	59	3	173	759	759	77	17	0	77
Percent of Live Births**												
2002	9.6	9.6	9.1	9.4	**	9.0	8.6	8.6	7.2	**	**	7.1
2001	12.1	12.0	12.1	12.8	**	11.7	10.7	10.7	11.5	13.5	**	11.4
2000	11.7	11.7	13.0	14.1	**	12.9	9.6	9.5	9.7	10.9	**	9.7
1999	12.6	12.6	13.5	15.4	**	13.1	11.0	11.0	11.1	13.3	**	11.0
1998	11.2	11.2	13.1	14.3	**	12.8	9.2	9.3	10.1	9.1	**	10.3
1997	11.8	11.7	14.3	15.2	**	14.1	10.4	10.4	11.9	14.8	**	12.0
1996	11.2	11.2	12.3	13.4	**	12.1	9.8	9.8	10.5	12.1	**	10.5
1995	10.5	10.5	10.9	13.1	**	10.6	9.2	9.2	7.9	10.4	**	8.0
1994	10.6	10.6	12.8	13.6	**	12.8	9.4	9.4	12.5	14.0	**	12.5
1993	11.1	11.1	12.6	12.7	**	12.6	9.5	9.5	10.8	9.4	**	10.9
1992	10.1	10.1	13.1	14.6	**	13.1	8.7	8.6	13.2	15.1	**	12.7
1991	10.1	10.0	10.4	12.9	**	10.0	8.2	8.2	9.1	12.5	**	9.0
1990	13.3	13.3	13.6	12.1	**	13.7	12.7	12.7	11.6	8.2	**	11.7

*Born prior to 37 complete weeks of gestation

**Percentage not calculated when number of births is less than 10

Table 9b. Number and Percent of Women of Preterm* Live Births by Race and Age, Davidson County, TN, 1990 - 2002

Year	Black						Other					
	Total	15 - 44	10 - 19	10 - 17	10 - 14	15 - 19	Total	15 - 44	10 - 19	10 - 17	10 - 14	15 - 19
Number												
2002	320	317	54	22	2	52	42	41	1	0	0	1
2001	405	400	60	20	4	56	45	44	5	2	1	4
2000	465	462	92	40	3	89	40	40	2	1	0	2
1999	429	422	89	39	7	82	41	41	3	1	0	3
1998	399	391	97	48	8	89	36	36	1	0	0	1
1997	384	378	100	43	5	95	28	28	1	0	0	1
1996	347	341	88	41	6	82	43	42	4	3	1	3
1995	340	334	81	43	7	74	24	24	1	0	0	1
1994	335	330	78	36	5	73	17	17	3	2	0	3
1993	395	391	93	49	4	89	10	10	1	0	0	1
1992	336	334	78	42	2	76	22	22	3	1	0	3
1991	386	379	74	39	7	67	9	9	1	1	0	1
1990	370	367	97	41	3	94	27	27	2	1	0	2
Percent of Live Births*												
2002	12.2	12.2	11.7	13.3	**	11.6	7.9	7.7	**	**	**	**
2001	15.3	15.2	12.6	11.8	**	12.1	9.9	9.7	**	**	**	**
2000	16.8	16.8	16.7	16.8	**	16.6	8.2	8.2	**	**	**	**
1999	16.5	16.4	16.3	17.6	**	15.6	10.2	10.2	**	**	**	**
1998	15.6	15.5	16.6	19.3	**	15.9	10.2	10.2	**	**	**	**
1997	15.4	15.2	17.3	16.5	**	16.9	8.0	8.0	**	**	**	**
1996	14.5	14.4	14.0	14.1	**	13.8	12.5	12.3	**	**	**	**
1995	13.6	13.5	13.8	15.1	**	13.2	8.7	8.8	**	**	**	**
1994	13.8	13.8	13.0	12.7	**	12.9	7.6	7.7	**	**	**	**
1993	14.9	14.9	14.2	15.0	**	14.1	5.5	5.5	**	**	**	**
1992	13.1	13.2	13.0	14.0	**	13.3	13.3	13.7	**	**	**	**
1991	14.4	14.2	11.9	13.1	**	11.2	**	**	**	**	**	**
1990	14.3	14.3	15.7	15.1	**	16.0	17.8	17.8	**	**	**	**

*Born prior to 37 complete weeks of gestation

**Percentage not calculated when number of births is less than 10